

Stages and Directions of Development of the Digital Economy in Uzbekistan

Saatova Lolakhon Ergashevna

Associate Professor, doctor of philosophy (PhD) economical sciences, Higher Military Aviation School of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Associate Professor of the Department of Information Technology, Armed Forces servicewoman
lola.saatova@mail.ru

Annotation: This article presents the stages of the formation of the digital economy in foreign countries and Uzbekistan, the analysis of the processes of the digital economy and its directions.

Key words: digital economy, information and communication technologies, stages of development, Internet, digital technologies, mobile communications, new economy, e-government, e-governance.

Introduction

Nowadays, the digital economy, which is manifesting itself as a new form of development as a result of the union of technical and economic development of our society, is rapidly changing the lifestyle of all mankind and, along with creating wide opportunities, has begun to manifest a period of further tightening of the international arena in the entire human society.

The rapid process of digitization has created a "new economy". This market segment, which is underexplored and growing day by day, provides manufacturers with optimal methods of effective marketing companies in business to organize activities, obtain maximum profit at minimum cost, and successfully sell goods and services. Quality service and convenience is provided to consumers, buyers and clients. And this is a wider opportunity than ordering things you need via the Internet, making various bank payments through a mobile application, sending money to a distant relative, and includes cross-border business cooperation, e-commerce space, remote office, etc.

In general, the digital economy is a digital economy that provides an opportunity to significantly increase the efficiency of various production and services, technologies, equipment, storage, sale and delivery of goods and services based on the analysis of processes, the use of their results and the processing of large volumes of data. The data in the form are activities that are considered as the main factor of production. At this point, the digital economy allows to increase the work efficiency of large industrial facilities, to increase production, to ensure the transparency of activities, and to reduce the cost of products.

As our country is currently in the process of further expanding its wide possibilities of introducing "Digital technologies" into the economy, factors such as the imperfection of the technical base, the software, raising the level of computer literacy of the population, and the ability of our country to meet the requirements of the legal framework for the regulation of digital technologies hinders the introduction of computer technologies and the integration of "digital technologies" into the business environment.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 2020, the head of our country said: "To achieve progress, it is necessary and necessary to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies. This gives us the opportunity to take the shortest path to ascension. Because today information technology is deeply penetrating all areas

of the world.... most ministries and agencies, enterprises are completely far from digital technologies... Of course, we know very well that the formation of a digital economy requires the necessary infrastructure, a lot of funds and labor resources. However, no matter how difficult it is, we cannot start this work today, when will we start it?! Tomorrow will be too late. Therefore, active transition to the digital economy will be one of our most important tasks in the next 5 years," he emphasized [2].

It should be noted that the supportive policy of the state is of particular importance in the development of the digital economy. In the wide implementation of the digital economy in our country, the National Project Management Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an authorized body in the field of introduction and development of the digital economy, the Ministries of Economy, Finance, Information Technologies, Justice and other state structures have their own responsibilities and tasks for the development of the digital economy.

Literature review

In the CIS countries, including Russia, the problems of forming a new type of economy began to be studied after 20 years, at a much slower pace than in the USA and Western Europe. Independent works directly related to the theory of the digital economy first appeared in the mid-80s, but even now they cannot be considered sufficiently created. Among the most important of these are G.R. Gromov (1984), S. Yu. Glazev (1990), R. Nijegorodtsev (1995), R. I. Tsvylev (1996) and we can include the monographs of Yu. Yakovts (1996). In the books of the listed authors, the processes of formation of a new type of economy in the conditions of the period of independence are studied [7].

K. K. Waltuch, G. R. Gromov and B. Tambovtsev's works are devoted to the study of some aspects of practical digital economy. Russian scientists of general theoretical and methodological importance, especially in the study of a new phenomenon such as the digital economy, D. I. Blumenau, A. I. Rakitov, M. Setrov and A. D. Ursular's works can be mentioned separately [8].

With more than 10 interpretations of the term digital economy in the scientific literature, it has not yet been recorded as a single term in science. The main of these interpretations are following: The digital economy is

- a virtual environment that complements the real one;
- economic production based on digital technologies;
- economy based on internet technologies;
- the new economy;
- web economy;
- economy based on new generation methods of information processing, storage and transmission and digital computer technologies;
- not some kind of different economy that needs to be created from scratch, it means moving the existing economy to a new system by creating new technologies, platforms and business models and implementing them into everyday life.

In the process of research, having studied the scientific works available in our republic on the information society and the digital economy, which is its basis, Aripov A.N., Gulyamov S.S., Alimov R.H., Kadirov A.M., Teshabaev T.Z., Khodiev B. .Yu, Ayupov R.Kh., Tursunkhadzhaev M.L., Abdullaev O.M. and we can see scientific research being done by others. They created a number of textbooks and training manuals, monographs, and articles on this topic.

Based on the opinions of the above-mentioned scientists, it can be concluded that the wide use of information and communication technologies in the digital economy is closely related to the production of digital information based on them.

Research methodology

The experience of the world shows that one of the important features that distinguish the digital economy from traditional and other economies is that it is presented as a separate component of information production costs, as well as an important element of the market mechanism and a separate type of economic activity. In the traditional economy, the leading sector of production is mining, in industrial production - processing, but in the conditions of the digital economy, knowledge creation and information transfer, especially in this economy, science acts as a leading sector. According to the results of research conducted in the world, there are four stages of digital economy formation:

- 1) Implementation of information technologies in the field of production;
- 2) Implementation of information technologies in mass and standardized systems;
- 3) The information sector begins to dominate all other sectors of the economy;
- 4) Full dominance of information and knowledge production is ensured.

Based on the results of the research mentioned above, the achievements of the ICT sector in our country are considered very important. In recent years, a lot of work has been done to develop a strategy that will ensure the introduction of ICT into our economy and its wide use.

In particular, we can divide the development of ICT and digital economy in Uzbekistan into several stages:

1. The initial stage of development (2000-2002) - the period of gradual introduction of ICT and improvement of public administration;
2. The second stage (2003-2007) is the period of adoption of basic laws and regulations and widespread introduction of ICT.;
3. The third stage (2008-2012) is the period of active implementation of internal information systems and software products in government agencies, provision of electronic information and reference services.;
4. The fourth stage (from 2012 to the present) is the period of further improvement of the structure of state administration now and in the future [5].

It is worth noting that the above-mentioned stages, as a result of the reforms carried out to further improve the development of the digital economy in New Uzbekistan, openness, the development of international economic and political relations, have created opportunities for the modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of industrial sectors in our country. An example of this is the increase in the volume of foreign trade of our country. Hundreds of phrases like "Electronic government", "Electronic management", "Telecommunications", "Internet", "Website" have become an integral part of our life. IT covers every aspect of our daily life.

In this regard, to ensure the implementation of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2018 No. 5349 "On measures to further improve the field of information technologies and communications", as well as to develop the digital economy in the country, the implementation of modern information technologies in public administration, and to ensure information security The draft of the envisaged document was published on the portal of the discussion of drafts of normative legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3].

It is worth noting that ensuring the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2018 No. 5349 "On measures to further improve the field of information technologies and communications", as well as the development of the digital economy, the implementation of modern information technologies in the state administration in the country, and information security The draft document, which is intended to be provided, was published on the portal for the discussion of draft normative legal documents of the Republic of

Uzbekistan.].

In the draft decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, the following directions are defined in the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- determine the coordination of the necessary information systems and resources of state and economic bodies, local government bodies, and the introduction of software and electronic services;
- creating favorable conditions for attracting foreign investments by organizing the digital economy, information technology market, including the activities of technoparks and co-working centers on the basis of public-private partnerships in the country;
- development of modern telecommunication infrastructure, communication technology and networks, coordination of implementation of development of modern telecommunication services;
- promotion of the digital economy through the introduction of electronic services in public administration and economic sectors, the development of electronic commerce and the software market;
- Development of proposals for the development of the national segment of the Internet, digital media content through organizational, material, technical and economic support;
- development of "smart systems" for use in urban and regional infrastructure management, in particular residential and communal services, transport logistics, safe and "smart city";
- improvement of the system of qualified personnel training.

At the same time, in this project, it is determined to implement measures for the development of the concept of "Digital Uzbekistan" by 2030 [1].

Results and discussion. In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 3, 2018 No. 3832 "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan", the most important tasks for the further development of the digital economy in Uzbekistan are: developing the circulation of crypto-assets; development of "blockchain" technology; introduction and development of smart contracts; training of qualified personnel for development and development of platforms; established cooperation with international and foreign organizations for the development and implementation of platforms, as well as joint implementation of projects[4].

Today, if we look at the analysis of the main indicators of the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2013-1.05.22, we can see that the penetration of information and communication technologies into our economy has accelerated over the years (Table 1). Our economy gradually digitized and the demands of our society for information and communication technologies have increased. This is the way of life of our society, the implementation of online education, e-commerce, e-government, electronic management of employees, use of interactive public services, receiving, transmitting, storing, and distributing electronic information needed from various websites, send remittances electronically, manage bank cards in the account while using mobile applications, use online banking services, get online loans, get online advice, get electronic tickets, get all the information you need and do other things facilitated and facilitated.

Table 1.

The main indicators of the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan [6],[12]

№	Indicators	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	Number of mobile subscribers	20.3	19.6	20.1	20.6	21.4	22.8	23.6	25.4	29.0	30.2

	(millions)										
2.	Total number of Internet users (million)	6.07	4.9	10.2	12.1	14.7	20	22	22.5	24.7	27.2
3.	Number of mobile communication base stations (units)	14309	14921	16265	17721	19990	24082	26099	31740	45890	49640
4.	Level of digital television coverage of the population (%)	42	45	54.4	68.6	95	100	100	100	100	100
5.	Capacity of the international data transmission network (Gbit/c)	7	10	16.07	25.7	64.2	1200	1200	1200	1200	1800
6.	Total length of optical fiber communication lines (thousand km)	12.7	14.4	16.4	17.9	20.3	24.5	36.6	46.6	81.7	118
7.	Price of tariffs for Internet services (external channel) for providers (\$)	422.27	312.58	259.29	157.6	91.5	30.3	10.1	5.5	3	3

Conclusions

As can be seen from the above-mentioned table 1, the main indicators of the development of the information and communication digital economy have been increasing year by year. It should be noted that the role of the state in the formation and development of the information and communications market in our republic in the conditions of the digital economy is significant.

Therefore, today, the digital economy is shown as the main conditions and factors for the step-by-step transition of our society to the path of social and economic development:

- implementation of e-government and digital city concepts due to the integration of informatization and public administration bodies and municipal services;
- mass production of new technological generation products (like driverless cars, etc.);
- implementation of ideas on building "smart" and ecological houses using unique decoration and building materials;
- widespread promotion of alternative forms of employment through outsourcing, self-employment, etc;
- creating professional networks that serve to search for workers-freelancers to perform certain tasks.

Taking into account these main factors and conditions, it is possible to gradually move our society to the digital economy without any harm..

In conclusion, it can be said that based on the above analysis, today there are no branches and industries in any country of the world where modern information technologies have not penetrated. In terms of convenience, transparency and speed, modern information technologies are becoming an important factor of updates, regardless of the front..

References

1. Decision No. PK-6079 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2020 "On approval of the Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation.
2. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, People's Word, January 25, 2020.
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2018 No. 5349 "On measures to further improve the field of information technologies and communications".
4. Resolution No. 3832 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 3, 2018 "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan".
5. Otakuzieva Z.M. Razvitie informatsionnoy ekonomiki v Uzbekistane: osobennosti i problemy [Development of information economy in Uzbekistan: peculiarities and problems.]. «East European Scientific» Journal (Warsaw, Poland) The journal is registered and published in Poland, volume №4, 2015, page 51-55.
6. Website of the Ministry of Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (2022). Network development indicators.
7. Ma Xuaten i dr. sifrovaya transformatsiya Kitaya. Opyt preobrazovaniya infrastruktury natsionalnoy ekonomiki [Digital transformation China. Opyt preobrazovaniya infrastructural national economy] / Ma Xuaten, Men Chjaoli, Yan Deli, Van Xualey; Per. s kit. — M.: Intellectualnaya literatura, 2019. — 250 s. 3.
8. Kastels M., Ximanen P. Informatsionnoe obshchestvo i gosudarstvo blagosostoyaniya [The Information Society and the Welfare State]: Finskaya model. / Per. s angl. A.Kalinina, Yu.Podorogi. — M.: Logos, 2009. — 26 s.
9. <https://lex.uz>
10. <http://www.iqtisodiyot.uz/>
11. <https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/ozbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoevning-olij-mazhlisga-murozhaatnomasi>
12. <https://mitc.uz>